

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1838.

No. 1 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THO. B. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
**DANL. BRADFORD.**

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BE

LOW BURNING ST. All street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

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Within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arrears

are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be

post paid, or they will not be taken out of

of fee.

ADVERTISING.

Insertions less, 1 or 2 times, \$1.50; one

month \$1.50; six months \$7.50; twelve months

\$15. Longer terms in proportion.

1838!

## BRILLIANT COMMENCEMENT.

THE year opens with a most glorious gal-  
lery of PRIZES, well calculated to gladden  
the hearts and excite the ambition of all  
lovers of well-learned purses—and the thousands  
and tens of thousands distributed in **CAPIT-  
ALS**, among our patrons during the present  
year, give an earnest of our future success which  
cannot be mistaken. During the month of  
January there will be drawn **FIVE** Capitals of

**\$20,000 dollars each**

in all of which Schemes there is an average of

**13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets**, consequently the

risk is trifling, while the chances are very

great.

We think it the duty of our friends to avail

themselves of the valuable information which

is now laid before them—and will only add our

urgent entreaties for early application, as all

disappointments have arisen from delay.

WRITE—with all confidence that your

orders will be punctually and promptly attend-

ed to.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets!!

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**

for the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent

Mech. Association.

Class No. 1 for 1838.

to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January

6, 1837.

Splendid Scheme.

**\$20,000 Dollars**

**\$6,000!! \$5,000!! \$4,000!!**

25 Prizes of one Thousand

Dollars!!

25 of \$500—20 of 200, &c.

Tickets only **TEN Dollars.**

A certificate of a Package

of 25 Tickets will be sent for

\$130 Dollars. Halves and

Quarters in proportion.

**30 thousand Dolls.**

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**

For the Benefit of the Leesburg Academy.

CLASS ONE FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January

13, 1838.

Grand Capitals.

30,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 7,000 dollars! 5,000

dollars! 4,000 dollars!

25 prizes of 1,000 dollars! 50 prizes of 500

dollars! 50 prizes of Two hundred dollars! &c.

Tickets only **Ten Dollars.**

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will

be sent for \$130—Packages of Halves and

Quarters in proportion.

**SYLVESTER'S FAVORITE!**

**100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!**

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.

CLASS ONE FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January

20, 1838.

**CAPITALS.**

\$30,000!! \$20,000!! \$10,000!! \$5,000!! \$2,000!!

100 Prizes of one Thousand Dollars!!

100 Prizes of 500!! 20 Prizes of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tiek-

ets in this Grand Scheme will be sent for

\$130 Dollars—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

**14 Drawn Numbers in each 25**

**Tickets!**

**30,000 Thousand Dollars!**

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent

Society of Norfolk.

Class One for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January

Rich and Splendid Scheme.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,**

Class No. 4 for 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. January

31, 1838.

Scheme.

5,000 dollars! 8,000 dollars!

5,000 dollars! 3,500 dollars!

20 Prizes of 2,000 dollars!

20 prizes of 500 dollars!—20

prizes of 400 Dollars!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a package

of 25 whole Tickets will be

sent for \$130 dollars. Pack-

ages of Halves and Quarters and

Shares in proportion.

Delay not to send your

orders early to the truly

lucky.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway N. Y.

**51—td**

**GROceries, Wines**

**AND LIQUORS.**

THE undersigned having taken for a term

of years, the Stores formerly occupied by

CAVENDISH & TAYLOR, at the corner of Main

and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his

friends and the public generally, that in addition

to his stock on hand—an outst which are some

choice

**WINE AND LIQUORS,**

He is daily expecting additional supplies,

which will make his STOCK as complete and

desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to

keep a constant supply of

**Goods in his Line,**

Which he will offer for sale at the lowest mar-

ket price, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**

in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

**Commission & Forwarding**

**BUSINESS.**

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed

of in conformity to instructions, with as little

delay as practicable. The usual facilities will

be afforded on all goods consigned to him for

sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the

same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders

his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence

for their interest, to merit and receive a con-

tinuance of their patronage.

**BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.**

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837—51—td.

**FEMALE EDUCATION.**

**MR. DONFLUHER,** assisted by his

Lady and other competent Teachers,

will open on January 3rd, 1838,

**An Academy for the Education**

**OF YOUNG LADIES,**

Under the name of the

**LEXINGTON FEMALE**

**SEMINARY.**

He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain

the confidence of the community, that his pre-

sence as a teacher in Lexington may be per-

manent.

The many schools in which he has taught in

the U. States, and the opportunities he has had

of observing the several methods of instruction

in England and France, render him rather sanguine

as to his capability of imparting a useful and

accomplished education.

**TERMS.**

**Payable Quarterly in Advance.**

**PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT:** for Reading, Writ-

ing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental

Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Mus-

ic, &c. \$5 00 per qtr.

**SENIOR DEPARTMENT:** including the above: with

Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use

of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic,

Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physi-

cology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural

Philosophy, &c. \$10 00

**Piano Forte,** French,

**Drawing and Painting** in all its branches 10 00

**LATIN AND GREEK,** 10 00

**LECTURES** upon the Arts and Sciences occasion-

ally, which the parents of the pupils are in-

ited to attend.

**Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday.**

**MORNING, 9 o'clock.** French,

**" 11 "** Drawing and Painting,

**AFTERNOON 3 "** Drawing and Painting,

with their application to Botany, Ornithology,

&c. &c.

It will be observed that the terms for the

French language are much below the ordinary

prices. The object of this is that it may be

studied even by those in the Preparatory Department,

and thus become the general language of

the school two or three afternoons in each

week.

Lex. Dec. 7th, 1838—51—td.

**TO REPT.**

**A FIRST RATE BUSINESS HOUSE** on City Row

Water street. For terms apply to

**D. MEGOWAN.**

Lex. Dec. 18th 1837—51—td.

**NOTICE.**

**I FORWARN** any person or person from

trading or collecting a Duobell given by

me for thirteen Dollars and fifty cents at the

12th of October 1837, to W. Adams as he has

not complied with the contract.

**JAS. BOARDMAN.**

December 12, 1837—50—3d.

**Sugar, Coffee, &c.**

**10** HDS. Superior Louisiana SUGAR;

**20** Sacks do. Green Havana COF-

**EE.**

10 do. do. Rio do.

10 do. do. Old Java do.

20 do. do. 250 dollars 50 of 200 &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in

this Scheme will be sent for \$130.

Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Just received and sold low in lots to suit pur-

chasers, by

**BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD**

Lex. Dec. 20, 1837—51—td.

## FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

**OREAR & BEAKLEY**

Are now receiving direct from the Eastern

Markets,

**THEIR SUPPLY OF**

**FALL & WINTER**

**NEW GOODS;**

COMPRISING a general and handsome as-

sortment of

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible India,

Brown, Drab, Chamois, Polish & de la Green,

and Grey CLOTHS,

Plain, Plain Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES

and CASSINETTS,

Super Silk, Velvet & Woollen VESTINGS,

Große Nap. French & English MERINOES,

Super WELSH FLANNELS, (yearanted not

to shrink)

Danish, Irish and Barstley NAPKINS and

**TABLE DIAPERS,**

Huacaback, Birdseye and Russia TOWELING,

Irish and Barstley SHEETING, from 3-4 to

3 yards wide,

**IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAM-**

**BRICS, and LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-**

**KERCHIEFS.**

Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS,

Plain, Figure and Embroidered REP SILKS,

(all colours)

**GRO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS,**

Cashmere, Silk, Tulle, Merino and Fancy-cut

**SHAWLS,**

Super CHALLA SHAWLS,

Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANK-

ETS, from 3-4 to 13-4,

Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,

Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,

**PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND**

**MOROCCO**

**SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.**

Calf Boots and Shoes;

Together with a great many other desirable

and **SEASONABLE GOODS,** all of which

they bind themselves to sell as low as any house

in the city, and they respectfully solicit to early

call from their friends and customers, as they

are determined to give general satisfaction by

offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—16—td

**DISOLUTION.**

THE partnership heretofore existing be-

tween the undersigned, is this day dis-

solved by mutual consent. It becomes neces-

sary that the business of the firm should be set-

tled up as speedily as possible; we therefore

earnestly request all persons indebted to us,



# Kentucky Gazette.

ADDRESS  
OF THE CARRIER OF THE  
KENTUCKY GAZETTE,  
TO HIS PATRONS,  
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1838.

Hail! glorious day of mirthful glee;  
We gladly hail thee! Thou canst free  
All care and sorrow from the soul,  
And spread delight from pole to pole.  
No matter where we may reside,  
On mountains, hills, or prairie wide,  
On sea or land, or ocean's wave,  
The prince, the peasant, and the slave,  
The rich, the poor, the blithe and gay,  
All join to hail the NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Now since it is our dearest task,  
With careful eye, to scan the past,  
Let's raise, with gentle hand, the scene,  
And backward, view each passing scene!  
First—the banks, with ardent zeal,  
Have tried to crush the public weal;  
And with a sordid, base intention  
Of specie payments, made suspension!  
Twelve months ago, who would have thought,  
The banks, such mischief could have wrought?  
What prophet could have then foretold,  
The pressure which we now behold?  
What has brought this dreadful panic  
On the merchant and mechanic?  
Shall we ask Sir NICHOLAS BIDDLE,  
The why and wherefore to unriddle?  
No; the cause is in the "Mammoth's" claws!!!  
They specie hold and brave the laws;  
And if they durst, would gladly sing  
Their favorite song "God save the King!"  
And echo with "TEN THOUSAND GUNS!"  
The crowning of their Princely sons!  
Each and every bank will say,  
That specie shall be readily pay  
For all her notes, provided she  
Is satisfied the rest agree;  
And we've no cause for finding fault  
Because she's specie in the vault.

'Tis true, of paper we have loads,  
For which are pledged, unfinished roads,  
Crack'd merchants, and indebted cities,  
And all such useful truck as this.  
The banks of late did all convene,  
And conscious of the guilty scene,  
Closed their doors! and thus resolved—  
"In debt we are so much involved,  
The specie that we've got, we'll keep  
Until next April—then we'll meet  
To tell the people we've concluded,  
It's best to keep it thus secluded!"

The Whigs have tried, but tried in vain,  
The Presidential Chair to gain;  
Do but mark their last election;  
They thought their plan was quite perfection,  
And swore, with Webster, White and Harrison,  
To storm the Democratic garrison;  
But since they've failed, the wise agree,  
That "little VAN" can beat all these;  
'Tis thought some think "Petticoat" alone,  
Could beat Van Buren two to one.

The reason now is very plain,  
Why they a "cranny" would, sustain;  
Their primrose mobile, England's Queen,  
Victoria, in age about sixteen,  
Her mighty influence would extend,  
The Democratic flag to rend!  
A! others, by a grand display,  
Would will us all to HENRY CLAY.

But freedom! stretches forth her hand,  
To crush a reckless, daring band,  
Whose glory is to GRIND the poor!  
And even now, THIS VERY HOUR,  
The voice of freedom loudly calls,  
And at the sound, the tyrant falls!  
Witness Texas, lately freed,  
From superstitions slavish creed,  
By tyrants, who spurned the yoke  
Of tyrants! in thunder spoke;  
And hark the priests' nabobs yield,  
Lay down their arms, and quit the field!

And now dear Patrons while you wait,  
To greet the dawn of THIRTY EIGHT,  
THE NEWS-BOY comes with joy—and swift  
To ask his annual New Year's gift.  
Pray, do not think he'll be offended,  
As specie payment is suspended,  
If you, to brook the sad disaster,  
Should tender him a good shyn plaster.

## TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A special correspondent of the American  
furnishes the following interesting notice of yester-  
day's proceedings in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 19th.

IN SENATE.

More Abolition movements in the Senate—  
More petitions—more discussion—more excitement.  
Another fire-brand was thrown into the  
Senate Chamber this morning, in the form of a  
series of Resolutions from the Legislature of  
Vermont. Mr. SWIFT, one of the Vermont  
Senators, was the bearer of the despatches—  
At his request, the resolutions were read by the  
Secretary of the Senate, and the excitement  
occasioned by the reading was much more gen-  
eral and extensive than that created by the dis-  
cussion of yesterday. The resolutions made  
severe restrictions upon Slavery and Slave Trade,  
with some harsh allusions to the slave holding  
States.

The reading over, two or three Senators  
sprang to the floor. The eye of the Vice Pres-  
ident fell upon Mr. KING of Alabama, who said  
that the resolutions were infamous, came from  
what source they might. They contained a gross  
libel upon the South, and deserved, and he hoped  
would receive no respect and no consideration at  
the hands of the Senate.

Mr. SWIFT replied that no threats would  
deter him from doing his duty to his State, and  
defending the Legislature of Vermont.

Mr. CALHOUN followed, with some severe  
strictures upon the resolutions presented by Mr.  
Swift. They were, he said, a heavy blow upon  
the Confederacy—a deeper wound than had  
before been inflicted by any Senator, or by any  
State.

A debate, long and protracted, was threat-  
ened. Some were for hurrying it on—  
for hurrying the whole subject before the Senate,  
and others for postponing it for a week, and  
others indefinitely. At the request of Mr.  
CLAY, who foresaw that a storm was gather-  
ing, and that an angry debate would be the

consequence, Mr. SWIFT withdrew the resolu-  
tions for the purpose of presenting them on  
Tuesday next.

The Resolutions were withdrawn, and the  
Pandora's box was closed for to-day, and prob-  
ably until Tuesday next. The explosion will  
then be tremendous, for Mr. Calhoun, Messrs.  
Preston, Clay of Alabama, and a host of others  
are ready and eager for discussion. The Resolu-  
tions from Vermont will prove the greatest  
fire brand that has been thrown into Congress  
since the beginning of the Abolition fever—  
The end! What will it be? Where will it be?  
The Resolutions being withdrawn, the re-  
mainder of the day was passed in the consider-  
ation of petitions and reports from the Standing  
Committees. The session ended with closed  
doors, and an Executive Session.

## GREAT EXCITEMENT ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION—WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Our special correspondent, in a note includ-  
ing the annexed copy of yesterday's proceed-  
ings in Congress, says: "We are in the midst of  
a tremendous excitement on the Slave Question."

Washington, Dec. 20th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker made the fourth appointment  
on the Committee of Ways and Means this  
morning. Mr. POPE of Kentucky, was selected  
to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resig-  
nation of Mr. Everett.

Unfinished business was then made the order  
of the day in the House, and the unfinished  
business was well named the further consid-  
eration of the Petitions praying for the Abolition  
of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The  
merits of the whole Slave question were involv-  
ed in the discussion, and the day has been in  
the House one of unusual excitement. Mr.  
SLADE has had the floor the most of the day,  
and coming from Vermont, where Abolition  
grows up spontaneously with a few words,  
you can imagine the character of his peti-  
tions and his speech. To speak of it in a few  
words, it is the very essence of all that Thomp-  
son, Garrison, May & Co. have written and  
spoken on the exciting topic of Slavery.

In the very outset of his remarks he was in-  
terrupted by Mr. WISE of Virginia, for intimat-  
ing that the motion to lay Abolition petitions  
upon the table was the result of combination,  
&c. on the part of Southern members. Mr.  
DAWSON, of Georgia, also called him to or-  
der for the same reference, and Mr. SLADE  
satisfied them by disclaiming all personal feeling  
and all personal references in regard to the  
charge.

Mr. SLADE continued his remarks and the  
Southern members became more and more ex-  
cited. The Speaker at length called him to  
order for wandering from his subject.

Mr. LEGARE, of South Carolina, got the  
floor, and asked permission to say a few words.  
He was under the influence of great feeling and  
excitement, and begged the member from Ver-  
mont not to proceed. Mr. L. as one of the  
most eloquent men in the House, was too much  
excited at the present moment to speak with  
any degree of coolness. With great ardor and  
justice he vindicated the South from the attack  
made by Mr. SLADE, and said that the homes  
and firesides of the South were the dearest inter-  
ests and her peace—her domestic happiness—  
that she had and was—was identified with this  
question; and he therefore begged that the  
member from Vermont would desist.

Mr. SLADE refused again and again to  
yield the floor, except when called to order by  
the member of the House. Mr. DAWSON, of  
Georgia, twice asked permission to reply to  
some severe remarks made by Mr. S., but Mr.  
S. refused to yield the floor. Mr. LEGARE,  
much excited, moved an adjournment, al-  
though it was not then one o'clock. Mr.  
Legare's motion was not in order and of course  
was not put by the Speaker. Mr. DAWSON,  
of Georgia, called for the orders of the day,  
for the further consideration of the President's  
Message—the motion was not in order, and Mr.  
SLADE was again suffered to proceed.

For a half hour Mr. SLADE went on without  
interruption, and animating in strong lan-  
guage not merely upon Slavery in the District  
of Columbia, but in all the States.

Mr. DAWSON, Mr. WISE and Mr. RIETT  
called him to order. But from the nature of  
the subject, which I will explain by and by, Mr.  
SLADE was not out of order, and was again  
suffered to proceed. The House at length be-  
came too hot—Mr. SLADE's remarks too per-  
sonal—and the Southern members too much  
excited to hear more.

Mr. RIETT and Mr. WISE at the same  
moment both called him to order, and for the  
first time the call was in order. Mr. SLADE  
was reading the opinions of several distinguished  
men upon the merits of slavery. By a rule of  
the house it is not in order to read from any  
document, book or pamphlet without the con-  
sent of the House. The members objected, and  
Mr. SLADE was compelled to take his seat.

This, however, was the least exciting part  
of the scene. Mr. WISE, after saying that Mr.  
SLADE had entered into a full examination of  
the merits of the Slave Question, called upon  
the Southern Delegation to leave the Hall—  
"Agreed!" "Agreed!" "Agreed!" was respon-  
ded by a dozen voices, and in company with  
twenty or twenty-five members from the South-  
ern States, Mr. WISE left the Hall.

The House was here in great confusion. A  
half dozen members rose upon the floor, calling  
and being called in order. Mr. RIETT said  
that the Southern Delegation would meet in  
the District of Columbia Committee Room, at  
three o'clock.

Mr. SLADE begged permission to go on in  
order.

Mr. McKAY, of N. C. called him to order,  
and the Speaker told him to take his seat. His  
motion "to be permitted to proceed in order"  
was, however, put to the House, and the yeas  
and nays demanded. A motion was now made  
to adjourn. Mr. ADAMS, of Mass. demanded  
the yeas and nays. The House seconded the  
call, and the result was 106 in favor of adjourn-  
ment, and 65 against it.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of S. C. at this moment  
entered in the Hall, having been selected by  
the Southern Members in the Committee Room  
to request the attendance of all the members  
representing the interests of the South.

The House then adjourned.

P. S. Mr. SLADE's petition for the Abolition  
of Slavery in the District was accompanied  
with instructions to report a bill for the  
Abolition of Slavery in the District of Colum-  
bia. The Report made his remarks in order,  
and hence the reason was not excited to order  
with success.

IN SENATE.

The Senate passed the day in the consider-  
ation of private matters of no importance to  
your readers. The session was a short one, and  
many of the Senators were in the House, list-  
ening to the exciting debate.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The letters of our special correspondent, it  
will be seen, convey the gratifying intelligence  
that the exciting question of the Abolition of  
Slavery, has been happily disposed of by the  
House of Representatives, for the session, in  
the adoption by the House of a Resolution offer-  
ed by a Southern member on behalf of the Dele-  
gations from the Slave holding States.

Washington, Dec. 21st.

The Southern members were in session last  
night until past twelve o'clock, consulting to-  
gether in reference to the interests of the Slave  
holding States. Some of the delegations were  
in full attendance. From Georgia, South Car-  
olina, and Virginia, all were present. From  
Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and

Kentucky, a large majority of the members  
were present. Messrs. CALHOUN, PRES-  
TON, CUTHBERT, CRITTENDEN, and  
several other Senators were in attendance, and  
addressed the meeting. A multitude of mem-  
bers in circulation as to the deliberations of the  
members. They are not to be depended upon,  
and I will, therefore, only send you what has  
been made public.

After a consultation of some hours, it was  
agreed that the principles of the Report intro-  
duced two sessions back by Mr. Pinckney, of  
South Carolina, and the Resolutions presented  
by Mr. Pinckney accompanying that report,  
should be now agreed upon by the Southern  
members as a resolution as yet presented  
by Mr. Pinckney, who presided at the meeting,  
was authorized to bring forward a resolution to  
that effect.

Mr. Pinckney's resolutions, you remember,  
were prepared two years since, and the part he  
then took upon that question lost him his elec-  
tion. The Southern members now do Mr.  
Pinckney justice, and acknowledge his course  
to have been the correct one. An agreement  
to present such a resolution as was presented  
by Mr. Pinckney, was the chief subject discus-  
sed, and without troubling you with rumours,  
you will learn what is more important—facts—  
in the report of this day's proceedings in Con-  
gress.

Yours, &c.

Washington, Dec. 21st.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SLADE, of Vermont, first and last upon  
the floor yesterday, was the first man upon  
the floor this morning. The Journal of Proceed-  
ings had been read, when Mr. SLADE, of Ver-  
mont, took the floor for the purpose of soliciting  
the House to amend the Joint Resolution in order  
to present the question a different light before  
the public than it was presented by the Clerk's  
record. The House, notwithstanding Mr.  
SLADE's request, refused to amend the Journal.

Mr. PATTON of Virginia, then asked the  
unanimous consent of the House to present a  
Resolution.

The Resolution was read for information,  
and in substance proposed that all Petitions  
and Resolutions praying for the Abolition of  
Slavery in the District of Columbia, and all  
Memorial or Resolutions in Relation to Sla-  
very in the different States, should be laid upon  
the table without reading—without reference—  
without printing—and without discussion.

Mr. ADAMS objected to the reception of the  
Resolution.

Mr. PATTON moved a suspension of the  
Rules of the House, for the purpose of affording  
him an opportunity to present the Resolution.

Mr. CUSHMAN, of N. H. called for the  
yeas and nays, and the House seconded the call  
—135 to 60.

The Rules being suspended and the Resolu-  
tion before the House, Mr. Patton, of Virginia,  
rose and said that he had, with advice and con-  
sent, brought forward the Resolution as a  
peace-offering—a peace-offering from the South  
to the North—in the hope that it would calm  
and tranquilize the public mind. It was his  
wish to restore harmony, peace and good will,  
in the House. The conflict that pervaded his  
own bosom during the scenes of yesterday were  
such as he would not and could not give atten-  
tion to. In conclusion, said Mr. Patton, I  
feel myself called upon to do now what I have  
overdone before, and what I have rarely allowed  
myself to do even when the measure was  
introduced by others. I therefore move the  
Previous Question.

Mr. ADAMS said that he hoped the gentle-  
man would not make such a motion, preceded  
by any remarks as he had done. Mr. Adams  
apparently designed to continue his remarks,  
and the House, twenty voices at the same mo-  
ment joining in the call—called him to order.  
"Order!" "order!" "order!" was uttered with  
a stentorian cry, and Mr. Adams was called  
upon to take his seat.

The previous question was then seconded by  
the House, 121 in favor of the second, and the  
negatives not counted. "Shall the main ques-  
tion be now put?" was the question in order,  
which was propounded by the Speaker. Upon  
this question the yeas and nays were called and  
seconded—129 to 62.

The Main Question was therefore ordered  
and was—"Shall the Resolution pass?"

This the most important vote of the day was  
about to be put by the Speaker, when Mr.  
Adams, much excited, rose in his place and  
said—"I hold the Resolution to be in violation  
of the Constitution of the United States. He  
was about to proceed, and in the heat of his  
first declaration, when more than a hundred  
voices called him to order. Cries of "order!"  
"order!" "order!" rang through the Hall,  
almost with the noise of an earthquake. Con-  
fusion and another storm louder and more  
alarming than that of yesterday seemed about  
to burst forth.

The Speaker, however, checked it in the bud,  
by telling Mr. Adams peremptorily to resume  
his seat for being out of order. Mr. Adams be-  
ing out of order, obeyed the summons, and the  
call of yeas and nays was resumed.

Mr. WISE begged to be excused, and Mr.  
ADAMS had not recorded and meant not to  
record his vote. Others had come to the same  
conclusion, some from the South, believing that  
the whole subject was unconstitutional, and Mr.  
Adams from the North, refusing to vote for the  
same reason. The end, however, had here been  
reached, and the Resolution was adopted by  
122 in favor of the Resolution and 74 against  
it. In the House of Representatives I hope  
this is the end of this exciting topic. In the  
Senate the whole subject will be brought for-  
ward on Tuesday next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our special correspondent transmits to  
us the following notice of yesterday's  
proceedings in Congress;—Balt. Amr.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The agitation continues upon the vexed  
question of Slavery in the Senate of the  
United States. Mr. NORVELL, of  
Michigan, last evening introduced a  
string of resolutions against receiving the  
petitions praying for the Abolition of  
Slavery in the District of Columbia, and  
expressing strong opinions against any  
discussions upon the Slave Question.

This morning as soon as the Journal was  
read, Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, brought  
forward a great number of resolutions  
expressing the opinions of the Abolition-  
ists—the right to petition—the power of  
Congress to abolish slavery in the Dis-  
trict and in the Territories—opinions in  
regard to the freedom of the press, and  
freedom of speech, &c. &c. Mr. Morris  
preceeded his resolutions with several  
strong remarks touching the subject of  
Slavery, and in defence of the doctrines  
expressed in his resolutions.

Mr. CALHOUN, after the resolutions  
had been read, rose to make some  
remarks in reply to Mr. Morris. The  
resolutions introduced by Mr. M. were,  
he said, directly antagonistic to his  
own. They expressed the opinions of the  
Abolitionists fully and unequivocal-  
ly, and brought a defence of Abolition  
doctrines in the United States Senate,  
embodied in the form of Resolutions, and  
defended by a member of the Senate.  
Mr. Calhoun said he was aware of the

spread of Abolition doctrines, but he was  
ignorant of the extent of Abolition feel-  
ing. He was surprised and astonished,  
but was glad that colors were shown.  
That what men thought, men were wil-  
ling to express. He saw the import-  
tance of speedy action upon this subject,  
and the sooner action was had the bet-  
ter.

Mr. Calhoun's remarks were not  
strictly in order, and Mr. King who was  
in the Chair suggested that he should  
postpone what he had to say until the  
subject came properly before the Senate.  
Mr. Calhoun readily complied, and Mr.  
Morris's resolutions were laid on the table  
and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRIS gave notice that when  
Mr. Calhoun's resolutions came up, he  
should move his own resolutions, one by  
one, as an amendment to the resolutions  
presented by Mr. Calhoun.

This you will see the war progresses.  
Four distinct classes of Resolutions from  
four Senators from four different  
States have been presented for the  
consideration of the Senate. Mr. Cal-  
houn's resolutions contain an expression  
of the rights to the slave holding States.  
Mr. Norvell's resolutions, which were  
presented last evening, corresponded in  
part with the resolutions presented by  
Mr. Calhoun. They had reference, how-  
ever, only to the subject of slavery, while  
Mr. Calhoun's enter on a more enlarged  
defence of certain peculiar State Rights  
doctrines. Mr. Morris's Resolutions  
maintain that Congress has the power to  
abolish Slavery in the District of Colum-  
bia and in the Territories of the States.

The resolutions are decidedly Anti-Sla-  
very, and such as are calculated to ex-  
cite and irritate the South. In addition  
to these resolutions, certain warmly ex-  
pressed and irritating resolutions from  
the Legislature of Vermont, instructing  
the Vermont Delegation to vote for the  
Abolition of Slavery in the District of  
Columbia, and for the Abolition of slave  
trade in the States, are before the Sen-  
ate, thus making four classes of Resolu-  
tions now before the Senate.

The discussion will come up next week  
and probably will continue for two or  
three weeks. With Mr. Clay, Mr. Strange,  
Mr. Preston, and other Senators. I am  
sure no good can come of such a discus-  
sion.

The Senate passed the remainder of  
the day in the consideration of bills of a  
private character.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the day in the con-  
sideration of petitions. Several hun-  
dred were presented from the free States  
praying for the Abolition of Slavery and  
the Slave trade in the District of Colum-  
bia and in the Territories, against the  
annexation of Texas to the Union,  
and for such a regulation of commerce,  
between the States, that the Slave trade  
is abolished in the States.

Mr. ADAMS presented thirty or forty  
memorials on the above subjects, and  
took occasion to say and repeat that the  
resolution passed some days since for  
laying the Abolition Memorials on the  
table was odious infamous, unconstitutional,  
and in violation of the rights of  
citizens.

Mr. ADAMS, also gave notice at an  
early day he should move for a rescision  
of the resolution. The last mail from  
Philadelphia, he said, brought him a pe-  
tition from that city signed by a large  
number of citizens demanding the res-  
cission of that resolution. At an early  
day he should present the petition  
and offer a resolution proposing the res-  
cission of the resolution presented some  
days since by Mr. PATTON of Va.

Mr. Adams proposed to refer this  
Texian petition to a select committee.  
That being rejected, he proposed to refer  
them, as he said, to the committee for de-  
claring war against Mexico, meaning  
the committee on Foreign Affairs, for  
which committee he seems to have not  
much respect. His motion was rejected,  
and all the Texian memorials, without  
discussion were laid on the table.

To the Editor of the Union.

Sir—A friend in Nashville has sent  
me the Republican Banner of the 19th  
inst. in which is contained the following  
statement:

THE PRESIDENT AND EX-PRESI-  
DENT.

"The old chief of the Hermitage, him-  
self, appears to have lost all hope of Mr.  
Van Buren's success in 'treading in the  
footsteps of his predecessor.' An intel-  
ligent and responsible correspondent  
communicates the fact, that on his re-  
cent visit to Nashville, General Jackson  
remarked, that Mr. Van Buren's Admin-  
istration must go down; that he knew  
that so on as Mr. Van Buren called  
Congress together in September, and  
thereby admitted that he might possibly  
be wrong, his fate was sealed; if he had  
refused to convene the extraordinary ses-  
sion, he would not now be in a minority.  
But, said he, although the President  
must go down, he will fall in a glorious  
cause. We do not pretend to give the  
exact words, said to have been used on  
the occasion referred to, but have stated  
the substance of the remarks."

This is one of the many fabrications  
which have been made and circulated by  
those who control this paper, with the  
hope of prejudicing my character in the  
estimation of my countrymen. Neither  
during my late visit to Nashville, nor on  
any other occasion, have I used any re-  
marks which can justify such a state-  
ment. It ascribes to me opinions that I  
never held, and fears that I never enter-  
tained. I never for a moment harbored  
the thought that the administration of  
Mr. Van Buren would not be successful.  
All his official acts manifest his determi-  
nation to conform his administration to,

that construction for the constitution,  
which has been claimed and sustained by  
the republican party. Thus far he has  
shown, in my judgement, that he has  
taken principle for his guide, and aimed at  
no other object but the public good. It  
is, therefore, not possible that I could  
have used any language respecting him,  
which could create a doubt in the mind  
of any one as to my confidence in his  
future success.

It is with regret that I feel called upon  
to notice the fabrications of a press which  
has been so generally characterised by a  
disregard of truth, and in respect to my-  
self, by the most gross calumny. As it  
intimates, however, in his instance, that  
it has the authority of a respectable and  
intelligent correspondent, I have felt my-  
self warranted in making this communi-  
cation on the subject, in order that the  
public may not credit the misrepresentation  
of my feelings and views. If the edi-  
tors themselves are not this correspond-  
ent, it is to be expected that they will  
name him, and the time when, and the  
place where, and before whom, in Nash-  
ville, the alleged conversation was held.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, Dec. 21st, 1837.

From the Baltimore American.

SURRENDER OF THE SEMINOLES.  
TERMINATION OF THE FLORIDA  
WAR.

A gentleman who came from Wash-  
ington last night has kindly handed to us  
the following items of news, the leading  
one of which announces the termination  
of the Florida war through the uncondi-  
tional surrender of the Seminoles:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

The Secretary of War has received ad-  
vice by the Express Mail of the uncondi-  
tional surrender of the Seminoles.  
This war is over. That with Mexico is  
however on the tapis; as a measure of  
precaution our armed ships will remain  
in our waters or on the coast, until this  
speck disappears from the horizon.

A Resolution to lay on the table, with-  
out reference or discussion, all petitions  
on the subject of the abolition of Slavery  
was carried in the House of Representa-  
tives this morning by a vote of 128 to 72.  
Thus ends for the session this most vexed  
and vexatious question.

Commodores HULL and BIDDLE and  
Commander AULICK are sitting as a  
Board to investigate into all matters, past  
and future, appertaining to the Exploring  
Expedition. It is thought the ships will  
be employed during the winter on our  
coast, under the command of Captain  
SHERBURN and ultimately proceed to  
their original destination under Captain  
KEARNEY.

The Secretary of the Treasury is a-  
bout to issue one million of Treasury  
Notes, bearing an interest of six per cent.  
in exchange for specie.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—It is  
stated in the New York American that  
the command of this Expedition has been  
tendered to, and accepted by, Capt.  
LAWRENCE KEARNEY, than whom there  
are few more capable officers, or expert  
seamen in any service.

In the Pennsylvania House of Repre-  
sentatives, on the 11th the following res-  
olution was adopted by a vote of 55 to  
42:

"That the committee on banks be in-  
structed to inquire into the expediency  
of bringing in a bill compelling the banks  
of this commonwealth to resume specie  
payment of their notes on or before the  
first Monday of February next—the  
same bill to provide for such restrictions  
upon the present system of banking in  
this state as may promote the interests  
of the state and the happiness of the com-  
munity."

Specie Payments.—An able writer upon  
money matters in one of a series of  
articles in the Boston Daily Advertiser,  
has the following in reference to the  
understood intentions of the New York  
banks:

"The New York banks are determined  
on resuming before the middle of May,  
when the indemnifying law expires.  
They seem all determined to pursue the  
straight-forward course of contraction  
which will soon bring their currency to  
par with specie. As the exportation  
to Europe has already ceased, this event  
may happen any day. It appears to be  
the general opinion of the most intelli-  
gent persons connected with the banks,  
that they will resume at an early day,  
whether Boston or Philadelphia go with  
them or not. I see nothing to prevent  
their carrying it into effect; there is no  
difficulty in the case. Boston sustained  
with perfect ease and great advantage a  
specie currency from 1814 to 1818,  
whilst all the other commercial cities of  
the Union were content with depreciated  
paper. Taking all circumstances into  
consideration, it seems probable that the  
banks of New York will resume specie  
payments in the months of February or  
March. Boston must be in a condition  
to follow soon after."

In a few more years the balance of po-  
litical power will be transferred from the  
east to the west. This period is nearer  
at hand than is generally supposed. It  
cannot be procrastinated much beyond  
the next census. The population of the  
United States, at the next census will  
not, it is estimated, fall short of 16,000,000.  
We give the following estimate of the  
population of the Western and South-  
ern States, in 1840, in round numbers:

Ohio,	1,500,000
Indiana,	900,000
Illinois,	700,000
Michigan,	350,000

Wisconsin,	150,000
Missouri,	400,000
Mississippi,	450,000
Arkansas,	300,000
Louisiana,	400,000
Kentucky,	850,000
Tennessee,	960,000
Alabama,	500,000

7,360,000  
The estimated aggregate is within 640,000 of the "one-half-estimated population of the United States in 1840. We shall not be surprised, if our estimates fall short of the actual results a half a million or more, such is the astonishing increase of population in the west.

Cin. Republican.

We give the following gossiping story to  
our readers, for what it is worth. We  
find it in the N. Y. Morning Herald. If  
fabricated from the whole cloth, it is very  
cleverly done.

The young Queen of England is the  
"observed of all observers." It is said  
that a very extraordinary romantic affair  
has been discovered in relation to her,  
which greatly scandalises the old stick-  
lers for etiquette, but excites the warmest  
enthusiasm of all the young and ardent  
spirits of Europe.

During the reign of her predecessor  
William III. it was discovered that the  
then lovely princess had formed a very  
strong attachment to a young nobleman,  
a branch of an old Anglo-Norman family.  
—On this discovery, a great sensation  
took place in the court circles. The  
young nobleman was immediately ap-  
pointed to a high situation in the govern-  
ment of Hindostan. The sweet young  
princess was inconsolable, but said to  
those who interfered with her feelings  
"I'll bide my time." She has done so.

The first thing she did after her accession  
to the throne, was to send out one of her  
ships of war, with imperative orders for  
the young nobleman to return. At first  
the motive of the caprice was not exact-  
ly known. It soon leaked out, by means  
of a confidante. The vessel with the  
Queen's favorite is now on her return to  
Europe, and the secret court circles of  
England are thrown into the highest state  
of excitement and consternation. The  
imperious volition of the young queen.  
By the law, she is prohibited from mar-  
rying a subject, even of the highest  
rank, but the youthful sovereign says that  
her heroic predecessor, Elizabeth, was  
married, and if the law prohibits her from  
enjoying the same liberty which all re-  
spected every subject, let the law be changed.

Such is the state of things at the last  
accounts.—This curious



# GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1837.

The first number of the 53d volume of the Kentucky Gazette is now presented to its patrons. The Editor is truly thankful for past favors; but if every patron was promptly to pay up all arrears and for the coming year in advance, the compensation would be inadequate to the labor he is compelled to bestow, or to the economical support and education of a large family. Hence it is essential that punctuality on the part of his subscribers should be observed.

The negro man Barrell, was executed near this city on Monday last, agreeably to the sentence passed on him for the murder of Mr. Conner. Gabriel was respite by the governor for 30 days.

The Cholera has made its appearance at Constantine, and many distinguished French officers are said to have fallen victims.

We give the latest accounts from Congress. The storm which seems to be waxing hotter and hotter, we apprehend is typical of what may be expected in Kentucky until the Convention question is settled by the voters of the state. We conceive great responsibility rests upon those members of our Legislature, who, unasked, introduced and supported this free brand, which must so surely mar the tranquility of our state.

Agreeably to the position assumed by Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams and other conspicuous members of Congress, we should not be surprised to see the right of the women and children of Massachusetts to petition the Kentucky Convention in favor of abolition, defended. If their right to interfere with the government of the District of Columbia should be advocated and admitted, at what point shall fanaticism be arrested? We have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that the right of petition guaranteed by the Constitution, cannot be construed, and never was designed to be construed so as to give minors and *femes covert*, the privilege of distracting the country. Some men of mature age could not be induced to tell themselves, or subscribe their names to such documents as are solemnly introduced into the Congress of the U. States by Mr. Adams and others.

**The Matchless Sanative.**—This astonishing Medicine was received by the Editor of this paper, as agent in Lexington, on the 8th November; who has disposed of but twelve bottles. On the 22d Nov. a young gentleman who was supposed in the last stage of Consumption, commenced using it, and we learn that he is now so far recovered as to be walking about, although his friends, when he commenced its use had no hope of his ever rising.

In the Nov. N. H. Gazette of 19th December, we find the following notice of this extraordinary medicine:

"GOULD'S SANATIVE.—From all quarters we receive information, that the whole world is taking this popular medicine and that it is working wonders, if we may believe all that is said about it. It proposes to cure all diseases that 'desh is heir to,' but especially the consumption."

Note.—Applications have been made to the Agent at Lexington, to forward the Sanative to distant parts of the state, not accompanied by the money. He has to make monthly settlements with the general agent, and can part with none without the cash.

We learn from the Commonwealth, that the following Bills passed both houses of the Legislature previous to the recess:

An act for the benefit of James H. Childers.

An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thos. A. Johnson, dec.

An act to incorporate Caseyville, in Unionco.

An act to change the time of holding the Bracken county court.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Absalom Everoll, dec.

An act to raise the price of wolf scalps.

An act to incorporate the Covington Insurance Company.

An act to add an additional justice to Muhlenburg co.

An act to change the place of voting in Seaford Cane precinct in Rockcastle co.

An act to allow an additional justice constable to Wayne co.

An act to change the place of voting from Wm. McDowell's to Hiram Pierce's mill in Caldwell co.

An act to allow an additional constable to Marion co.

An act for the benefit of the mechanics of the town of Paducah.—An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Stearns, in Henderson county.—An act for the benefit of Reuben Mansfield.—An act for the benefit of W. H. Russell.—An act authorizing the county court of Bath to all the price of vacant lands in said county.—An act for the benefit of the heirs of Josiah Hutcheson dec'd.—An act to incorporate Saloma, in Green county.—An act for the benefit of Susanah Hawthorn, and others.

An act for the benefit of Luther Garrison, Alias Stamps, and others.—An act to add another justice to Barren county.—An act for the benefit of the jailers of Butler and Elmonson counties.—An act to change the constable's district for Monticello, and another constable to the county of Morgan.

An act to change the place of voting in Oter Creek precinct, in Meade county.—An act to change the place of voting in the Burnt Tavern precinct, in Garrard county, and for other purposes.—An act to amend an act to establish an election precinct at Christy Grubbs, in Whitley county.—An act to establish

an election precinct in Skilesville, in Muhlenburg county.—An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Allen, at the house of A. Travelstreet.—An act to change the place of voting in Troublesome creek precinct, in Perry county, and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Adair county.

An act to amend an act to amend an act incorporating a company to make a turnpike road from Franklin county to the Crab Orchard.—An act to repeal an act concerning the public roads in the county of Bath.—An act to amend the charter of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike road company.—An act to change the mode of collecting the stock subscribed in the Louisville and Nashville turnpike road company by the county of Hardin.

An act allowing the commissioners of the revenue for Jefferson county further compensation.—An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Calloway county.—An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Laurel county.—An act for the benefit of Isham Hardy.

An act to legalize the proceedings of the court of Assessment of the 24th Regiment Ky. Militia, for the year 1837.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green county.

An act to establish a state road from Shelbyville to Harmony Landing on the Ohio river. An act for the benefit of Hardenia Allensworth. An act to establish a road from Sanders' old mill to intersect the present State road leading from Brock's Fort to Warsaw. And, an act for the benefit of the citizens of Floydsburg, Oldham co.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Elizabethtown, turnpike road company.

An act allowing Hiram Miller a change of venue.

The following are the yeas and nays, on the passage of the Convention Bill:

IN SENATE.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were:

Messrs. Ballinger, Jesup, Barlow, May, Bradshaw, Morehead, Carter, Morgan, DeCourcy, Nuttall, Dixon, Patterson, Ford, Scott, Guthrie, Smith, James, Waller, Jasper, Willis.

A. Young—21.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Beatty, Miller, Blackburn, Murrell, Boyd, Roberts, Davidson, Schooling, Hanson, Tomlinson, Harrell, Watkins, Huston, Wingate, Metcalfe, Woolley.

S. Young—17.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Adams, Jasper, Alexander, Jas. Johnson, Andrews, Lackey, Barbour, Langford, Beaseman, Lane, Bradley, Lawless, Brandon, McClure, Brashers, McElroy, Broadfoot, McLennan, Browder, Merriwether, Buckner, Mitchell, Busby, J. O'Bannon, Coffey, J. W. O'Bannon, Dohoney, Parker, Edmonson, Patterson, Elliott, Payne, Emmerson, Peak, J. B. Evans, Pratt, W. F. Evans, Riffe, Feland, Ruddle, Gatewood, Stewart, Glenn, Swope, Gooding, Simpson, Hammond, Thomsburg, Helm, Trumbo, Hough, Vawter, Irwin, Wade.

Woolfolk—57.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Anderson, McClung, Anthony, Moore, Bledsoe, Morehead, Brooks, Morrow, Beird, Nicholas, Builock, Pius, Bush, Rodes, C. M. Clyn, Slaughter, H. Clay, Jr., Smith, Craig, Spalding, Field, Sprigg, Green, Stone, Hickman, Taylor, Hinkle, Thompson, Holloway, Trimble, J. M. Johnson, Waddle, Kallus, Washington, Kincaid, Wickliffe, Leavell, Woodson—42.

The capture of Osceola and other Chiefs.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle, Dec. 14.

The following letter, written by Maj. Gen. Jesup, to a friend in this city, explaining his motives for the seizure of Powell and other chiefs and warriors, and the measures which were adopted on the occasion, has been furnished for publication. It gives the details of a very interesting event in this projected war, and we have thought it not only well worth the space devoted to it, but as due to General Jesup that his motives should be known.

However revolting the violation of a flag of truce may at first appear, yet when we reflect the General was dealing with savages, who had once forfeited their pledged faith, and deceived him—that the interview was sought by them, and profited with the worst of motives,—it is believed that he will not only be justified by

public opinion, on the expediency of the measure, but will be commended for it.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 17, 1837.

DEAR SIR—As I shall depart to-day for the interior, and in the course of an active campaign, it is possible I may not return, I desire that the seizure of Powell and other chiefs and warriors may be understood by my friends.

Powell, Coconoechee, the two Hickers, and several other sub-chiefs, organized the abduction of Micunopy and other hostages, in June last. Coconoechee, John Cavallo, (the latter of the hostages) with several others, carried the hostages off, and with them their people. I then resolved to take all who were concerned in the measure, whenever the opportunity might present. The capture of Phillip, by Gen. Hernandez, opened the way to effect my object sooner than I had hoped. Coconoechee carried off Micunopy by force, if he had been a white man I would have executed him the moment he came into my hands. His father (Phillip), however, asked permission to send him out with messages to the chiefs and warriors. He returned with one of my hostages, John Cavallo, and with most of the sub-chiefs and warriors who were concerned in the abduction. I determined at once, that they should be seized and held as hostages for the conduct of the chiefs and warriors.

I gave Lieut. Peyton a confidential order to seize them if they should come into the fort. Late at night however, I learned from Gen. Hernandez that they were on their way to come into the fort, and the messenger whom they sent in, John Cavallo, my hostage, desired the General to meet them at their camp, without an escort, saying he would be perfectly safe among them, without troops. I observed to the General, that wherever John Cavallo was, foul play might be expected, and I had no doubt the intention of the Indians was to seize a sufficient number of officers, to exchange for Phillip and the Enchee chief, and I directed that he should increase his escort. I requested him to call in the morning for final instructions, and I sent an express to Lieut. Peyton, with a note, informing him that he would have no opportunity to execute my confidential order, and he must not attempt it unless the whole force should place themselves in his power; but that we must trust to events.

On the morning of the 21st. Gen. Hernandez called for final instructions. I then informed him that I was inclined not to permit the Indians to escape, and I gave him a memorandum of the conversation I desired him to hold with them, of which paper No. 2 is a copy.

The General departed for Fort Peyton, accompanied by a number of officers and citizens; among the former were the gentlemen of my staff. Without communicating my intention to any one, I followed to the neighborhood of Fort Peyton, sent in for Lieut. Peyton, and ascertained from him the number and position of the Indians; I directed him to go forward and ascertain whether the answers of the Indians, to the inquiries made by General Hernandez, seemed satisfactory. In the mean time I detached an aid, who had joined me, with orders to Gen. Hernandez to seize all the party, if the talk was not satisfactory.

Lieut. Peyton returned to Fort Peyton, whither I had gone, and related to me the substance of the answers given by the Indians. Their answers were evasive and unsatisfactory, and I sent, by Dr. Finlay an order, of which No. 3 is a copy, to seize them.—The measure was so promptly and judiciously executed by Major Ashby, of the 2d Dragoons, that the Indians, though their rifles were loaded and primed ready for action, had not an opportunity to fire a single gun.

I consider the force of the nation broken by this capture; and though we may have a month or two of hard service, I think the war must terminate early this winter.

Most respectfully and truly yours,

T. S. JESUP.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 1.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 30.

Should Powell and his warriors come within the fort, seize him and his whole party. It is important that the Wild Cat, John Cowager, and Trustenace, be secured. Hold them until you have my orders in relation to them.

T. S. JESUP, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Lieut. R. H. PEYTON, Fort Peyton.

No. 2.

Memorandum for Gen. Hernandez

"Ascertain the object of the Indians in coming in at this time; also their expectations. Are they prepared to deliver all the negroes taken from the citizens, at once? Why have they not surrendered them already, as promised by Gen. Hajo, at Fort King? Have the chiefs by the nation held a council in relation to the subject of talk at Fort King? What chiefs attended that council, and what was their determination? Have the chiefs sent a messenger with the decision of the council? Have the principal chiefs Micunopy, Jumper, Cloni, and Alligator, sent a messenger? If so, what is their message? Why have not these chiefs come in themselves?"

T. S. JESUP.

ST. AUGUSTINE, 21st Oct. 1837.

No. 3.

FORT PEYTON, Oct. 23, 1837.

GENERAL.—Let the chiefs and warriors know that we have been deceived by them long enough, and that we do not intend to be deceived again. Order the whole party directly to town;—you have force sufficient to compel obedience, and they must move instantly. I have information of a recent murder by the Indians—they must be disarmed—they can talk in town, and send any messages out by please.

T. S. JESUP

Gen. M. J. HERNANDEZ.

Fire—Crime and its Reward.—The Grocery store of J. Clinton in the first story of the Odd Fellow's Hall, in this Borough, was discovered to be on fire, on Thursday night last, about twelve o'clock midnight. Three young men were passing and accidentally lifted the latch of the front door—found it unfastened and the building on fire. The door was closed, and the given. In a short time our citizens were aroused, the engines upon the ground, and the fire was soon extinguished without any considerable damage. The damage done did not exceed \$100. Had the fire progressed a few moments longer without discovery the whole building and its valuable contents worth but little short of \$20,000, would have been in most imminent danger.

It was at first apparent that it was the work of an incendiary. The principal fire was in the centre of the store near the stove—but the large money drawer under the counter, in which were many books and papers of Mr. Clinton, was also on fire; and \$350 had been taken from the desk, and the other papers set on fire. It was also said that seven barrels of flour had been removed or consumed. It was perfectly understood that the fire was not the result of carelessness or accident; no disclosure took place during the night; but rumor was busy with its thousand tongues.

Next morning this subject of course, was the town's talk. Every one visit

ed the scene of the fire—and examined the damaged boxes of teas, coffee, sugar &c. The trap door that communicated with the cellar had been forced open—whence no doubt the incendiary had entered! What was most wonderful, was that the floor was gone; what could have become of the seven barrels of flour? The story of Mr. Clinton looked so improbable, that many began to suspect he himself had been guilty of the arson, and that the money had not been stolen. It was said that he had borrowed money of one or two neighbors the day before—that he had recently got his goods insured at two insurance offices to four times their value. Heaven seems to have set a mark on the guilty action; and every effort to blind the public, seemed to open new light to their eyes. The money was advertised, the handbill was headed \$5,500—but the notes described amounted to upwards of \$900! The house of a respectable citizen was searched also, for the goods—but in vain—the mystery was not unravelled. The day passed over—the store put to rights—the damage estimated by a committee of the Insurance company—and Mr. Clinton prepared to go to the city next day for fresh goods!

On the ensuing night, at twelve o'clock Mr. Impertinent Curiosity, constable CALAXAN, took it into his head to investigate the trunks of Mr. Clinton. It was a daring proposal, reflecting in the highest degree upon the dignity of Mr. C. It was done however—and the stolen goods found in the trunk—all but the flour. The money was carefully wrapped up in a handkerchief, and the books and papers supposed to be burned were there.

Clinton was arrested and taken to jail, where he now is—awaiting his trial for one of the most diabolical acts of which a man can be guilty. He is a young man with every faculty to have been a useful citizen, an ornament to society; he has been a resident in this borough several months. He may probably have indulged in gambling—and here is the melancholy finale—a charge of arson, perjury and—the fear of the penitentiary! in a day—an hour—a character may be forever ruined, which required years to establish.

CITY ELECTION.

FOR MAYOR.

JAMES G. McKINNEY, Esq.

CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE, Esq.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

WARD No. 1.

W. A. Leavy, Dr. Jos. G. Chinn, Nathaniel Shaw, John W. Russell, Jos. Bruen, Andrew Caldwell, Wm. Ater.

WARD No. 2.

H. I. Bolly, Michael Gaugh, Jas. Hamilton, John W. Forbes, Thomas Hunt.

WARD No. 3.

L. C. Randall, J. B. Johnson, W. H. Timberlake, James March, Z. Williams.

WARD No. 4.

Dr. S. C. Trotter, Jos. K. Graves, Geo. Brennan, Derrick Warner.

Election 1st Saturday in January next.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A REPORT having been set afloat, that I said in the presence of several gentlemen that Mr. L. Taylor had not taken out a license for the present year, and having heard that it is used to injure Mr. McKinney's election: Now I admit I said so, believing it was so, but now recall it, having been satisfied I was mistaken. The license was granted April 6th, 1837, at which meeting I was not present, nor at the May meeting. I hope this explanation will satisfy the public I had no intention to induce any person against Mr. McKinney for neglect of duty as Mayor.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Lex. December 30, 1837.—1-t.

ATTENTION!

LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

There will be a meeting of the Company on SATURDAY EVENING, the 13th of January, at the Court-house, at half-past 6 o'clock, for the transaction of Company Business. The punctual attendance of the members is desired, as business of importance will be presented.

By order of, WM. H. EY, Lieut.

And acting Captain.

C. A. KEISER, O. S.

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Lexington on the 1st of January 1838, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.

Anderson Thos P Dr 2, Ashbrook Lewis D

Anderson W F Dr 2, Addicks John E 3

Anderson W M Mrs, Allen Betsy Mrs

Attwater William, Ashcraft Washington

Abbot James S, Allender Edward 2

Adams Sarah Mrs, Artling William

Armstrong Ambrose, Aitken J A

Asburn H Mrs, B.

Beckner F S, Baley Catherine Mrs

Brack Maria A Mrs, Barnett D M Dr

Barnett M C Miss, Broen William B

Bennett William & C 2, Broen John 2

Baldwin C Dr, Bryant Mary A Mrs

Broen G J Dr, Bryant Elizabeth Mrs

Bratton John, Bryan William T

Barlow Thomas Mrs, Bush Josiah Dr

Baird John S, Boyce Polly Mrs

Barkley John, Briggs Elizabeth

Barker Catherine Mrs, Brockman William

Bell Eliza M Miss, Beyer George A

Bell William, Buford W M

Bald D Miss, Buford Thomas J

Bradley William J, Bratton Henry

Beard Joseph, Billings E B

Beauchamp Jesse, Burch Samuel

Burdon D F Dr, Broadwater Robert

Brown John M, Bond Thomas

Brashier Mrs, Buttrick Hannah E Mrs

Brown William Dr, Bowers John

Brown Marg L Mrs, Brunson C J

Crawford Mr Engineer, Ceerles John B

Carsen Jane Miss, Cromwell P

Clements Thomas C, Chisham J 2

Clemons James, Combs J

Campbell James, Cropper Thomas 2

Campbell John, Cunningham Edward

Callahan J J & C, Crittenden Benjamin F

Craig J Dr, Christopher David

Clapp Nelson C, Cunningham John

Caldwell William, Court Louis

Caldwell John W 2, Cooper Isabella Mrs

Clark Amos, Cohen Alfred

Clark F R Dr, Cordee Nancy Miss

Clatterback C, Chrisman Abraham

Coolidge L Mrs, Conkins James P

Crowell Harrell Mrs, Chism John 2

Cromwell Robert, D.

Davis N H, Dale R C

Dudley William, Daily Lawrence

Dunn J Dr, E.

Eccles John, Eaton Jane

Enfield Joseph, Enfield Joseph

Evans David B, Ellis Abram

Evans Jane Miss, Eddins Simon

Emberson Parie, F.

Franklin Henry 2, Featherston Jeremiah

Fleming Alexander, Fort E S

First Edwin, Flournoy M W Dr

Forman John W, Ferguson Amanda Mrs

Farrar Daniel, Ford Mary Miss

G.

Graves E Mrs, Garrison John

Graves John C, Gault Jacob

Green David D, Goodloe Henry

Goldrick James, Gordon David

Galewood Richard 2, Gollaugh Ann Miss

Galewood Elizabeth Mrs, Griffie William

Gray James, Guodenne W

Gray William, Givler James

Garnett William, Guellet Joseph

Gibson Charles, Grier H

Givens J, Gardner Francis

Gavin John, H.

Haydon John T B 5, Harry William

Henry Edward, Heron John

Hackitt Elizabeth, Health Jackson

Hardy Ann Mrs, Hart Thomas M

Herdson John, Hart Thomas Jr

Henne Ann D, Hunter James

Harris Polly, Hunter Mary Ann

Hawkins W W, Hunter William

Hakins R T Dr, Hunter J A Dr

Harris Healer, Huggett Robert

Healy John, Hubell Ely

Healy Alexander, Horton Euline M

Henderson & McGood, Howard Gideon

Henderson James, Hount Martha Miss

Hays John, Hollins J H

Hensley Mr, Hutchings H Miss

Haydon Ann Mary Miss, Hughes Thomas 4

Hughes Susan Miss, Hughes Julia M Miss

I.

Irvine James S, James C Miss

Jackson John E, Jackson Sarah

Jenkins Melton Miss, Jackson Mary

Jacoby James S, Jackson Robert

Jones Frances Mrs, Johnson David

Jones Humphry, James William

James Sarah Miss, Ireland Lucinda Mrs

K.

Krickel Mr, Kenney John S



